

## FIFI-LS FIR VIEW OF ORION: FINE STRUCTURE AND CO LINES

FRANKIE ENCALADA, *Astronomy, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana-Champaign, IL, USA*; LESLIE LOONEY, *Department of Astronomy, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL, USA*; RANDOLF KLEIN, *SOFIA Science Center, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA, USA*; CHRISTIAN FISCHER, *Deutsches SOFIA Institut, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany*; SEBASTIAN COLDITZ, *5. Physikalisches Institut, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany*; DARIO FADDA, *SOFIA Science Center, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA, USA*; NORBERT GEIS, *Optical and Interpretative Astronomy, Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, Garching, Germany*; RAINER HÖNLE, CHRISTOF ISERLOHE, ALFRED KRABBE, *Deutsches SOFIA Institut, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany*; ALBRECHT POGLITSCH, *Infrared/Submillimeter Group, Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, Garching, Germany*; WALFRIED RAAB, *RSSD, ESA/ESTEC, Noordwijk, Netherlands*; WILLIAM VACCA, *SOFIA Science Center, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA, USA*.

The Orion Nebula is the closest massive star forming region, which allows us to study its physical conditions at high spatial resolution. We used the far infrared integral-field spectrometer, FIFI-LS, on-board the airborne observatory SOFIA to study the Orion Nebula's atomic and molecular gas.

We obtained large maps of fine structure and CO lines that span the nebula from the BN/KL-object to the bar. These maps allow us to study the conditions of the photon-dominated region and the interface to the molecular cloud.

A five-hundred-year-old violent explosion in the Orion Nebula has been stirring up the BN/KL region via wide-angled molecular outflows. We present maps of several high-J CO observations, allowing analysis of the heated molecular gas.